

# A MEASURABLE STABILITY THEOREM FOR HOLOMORPHIC FOLIATIONS TRANSVERSE TO FIBRATIONS

BRUNO SCARDUA

**ABSTRACT.** We prove that a transversely holomorphic foliation which is transverse to the fibers of a fibration, is a Seifert fibration if the set of compact leaves is not of zero measure. Similarly, we prove that a finitely generated subgroup of holomorphic diffeomorphisms of a connected complex manifold, is finite provided that the set of periodic orbits is not of zero measure.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Foliations transverse to fibrations are among the very first and simplest constructible examples of foliations, accompanied by a well-known transverse structure<sup>1</sup>. These foliations are suspensions of groups of diffeomorphisms and their behavior is closely related to the action of the group in the fiber<sup>2</sup>. For these reasons, many results holding for foliations in a more general context, are first established for suspensions, i.e., foliations transverse to a fibration. In this paper we pursue this idea, but not restricted to it. We investigate versions of the classical Stability theorems of Reeb ([2, 3]), regarding the behavior of the foliation in a neighborhood of a compact leaf, replacing the finiteness of the holonomy group of the leaf by the existence of a sufficient number of compact leaves. This is done for transversely holomorphic (or transversely analytic) foliations.

Let  $\eta = (E, \pi, B, F)$  be a (locally trivial) fibration with total space  $E$ , fiber  $F$ , base  $B$  and projection  $\pi: E \rightarrow B$ . A foliation  $\mathcal{F}$  on  $E$  is *transverse to  $\eta$*  if: (1) for each  $p \in E$ , the leaf  $L_p$  of  $\mathcal{F}$  with  $p \in L_p$  is transverse to the fiber  $\pi^{-1}(q)$ ,  $q = \pi(p)$ ; (2)  $\dim(\mathcal{F}) + \dim(F) = \dim(E)$ ; and (3) for each leaf  $L$  of  $\mathcal{F}$ , the restriction  $\pi|_L: L \rightarrow B$  is a covering map. A theorem of Ehresmann ([2] Ch. V [3]) assures that if the fiber  $F$  is compact, then conditions (1) and (2) together already imply (3). Such foliations are conjugate to suspensions and are characterized by their *global holonomy* ([2], Theorem 3, p. 103 and [3], Theorem 6.1, page 59).

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The codimension one case is studied in [5]. In [6] we study the case where the ambient manifold is a hyperbolic complex manifold. In [4] the authors prove a natural version of the stability theorem of Reeb for (transversely holomorphic) foliations transverse to fibrations. A foliation  $\mathcal{F}$  on  $M$  is called a *Seifert fibration* if all leaves are compact with finite holonomy groups.

The following stability theorem is proved in [4]:

**Theorem 1.1.** *Let  $\mathcal{F}$  be a holomorphic foliation transverse to a fibration  $\pi: E \xrightarrow{F} B$  with fiber  $F$ . If  $\mathcal{F}$  has a compact leaf with finite holonomy group then  $\mathcal{F}$  is a Seifert fibration.*

It is also observed in [4] that the existence of a trivial holonomy compact leaf is assured if  $\mathcal{F}$  is of codimension  $k$ , has a compact leaf and the base  $B$  satisfies  $H^1(B, \mathbb{R}) = 0$ ,  $H^1(B, \mathrm{GL}(k, \mathbb{C})) = 0$ .

Since a foliation transverse to a fibration is conjugate to a suspension of a group of diffeomorphisms of the fiber, we can rely on the global holonomy of the foliation. As a general fact that holds also for smooth foliations, if the global holonomy group is finite then the foliation is a Seifert fibration. The proof of Theorem 1.1 relies on the Local stability theorem of Reeb ([2, 3]) and the following remark derived from classical theorems of Burnside and Schur on finite exponent groups and periodic linear groups ([4]): *Let  $G$  be a finitely generated subgroup of holomorphic diffeomorphisms of a connected complex manifold  $F$ . If each element of  $G$  has finite order, then the subgroups with a common fixed point are finite.*

In this paper we improve the above by proving the following theorems:

**Theorem 1.2.** *Let  $\mathcal{F}$  be a transversely holomorphic foliation transverse to a fibration  $\pi: E \xrightarrow{F} B$  with fiber  $F$  a connected complex manifold. Denote by  $\Omega(\mathcal{F}) \subset E$  the subset of compact leaves of  $\mathcal{F}$ . Suppose that for some regular volume measure  $\tilde{\mu}$  on  $E$  we have  $\tilde{\mu}(\Omega(\mathcal{F})) > 0$ . Then  $\mathcal{F}$  is a Seifert fibration with finite global holonomy.*

Parallel to this result we have the following version for groups:

**Theorem 1.3.** *Let  $G$  be a finitely generated subgroup of holomorphic diffeomorphisms of a complex connected manifold  $F$ . Denote by  $\Omega(G)$  the subset of points  $x \in F$  such that the  $G$ -orbit of  $x$  is periodic. Assume that for some regular volume measure  $\mu$  on  $F$  we have  $\mu(\Omega(G)) > 0$ . Then  $G$  is a finite group.*

As an immediate corollary of the above result we get that, for a finitely generated subgroup  $G \subset \mathrm{Diff}(F)$  of a complex connected manifold  $F$ , if the volume of the orbits gives an integrable function for some regular volume measure on  $F$  then all orbits are periodic and the group is finite. This is related to results in [7].

## 2. HOLONOMY AND GLOBAL HOLONOMY

Let  $\mathcal{F}$  be a codimension  $k$  transversely holomorphic foliation transverse to a fibration  $\pi: E \xrightarrow{F} B$  with fiber  $F$ , base  $B$  and total space  $E$ . We always assume that  $B, F$  and  $E$  are connected manifolds. The manifold  $F$  is a complex manifold. Given a point  $p \in E$ , put  $b = \pi(p) \in B$  and denote by  $F_b$  the fiber  $\pi^{-1}(b) \subset E$ , which is biholomorphic to  $F$ . Given a point  $p \in E$  we denote by  $\text{Hol}(L_p)$  the holonomy group of the leaf  $L_p$  through  $p$ . This is a conjugacy class of equivalence, we shall denote by  $\text{Hol}(L_p, F_b, p)$  its representative given by the local representation of this holonomy calculated with respect to the local transverse section induced by  $F_b$  at the point  $p \in F_b$ . The group  $\text{Hol}(L_p, F_b, p)$  is therefore a subgroup of the group of germs  $\text{Diff}(F_b, p)$  which is identified with the group  $\text{Diff}(\mathbb{C}^k, 0)$  of germs at the origin  $0 \in \mathbb{C}^k$  of complex diffeomorphisms.

Let  $\varphi: \pi_1(B, b) \rightarrow \text{Diff}(F)$  be the global holonomy representation of the fundamental group of  $B$  in the group of holomorphic diffeomorphisms of the manifold  $F$ , obtained by lifting closed paths in  $B$  to the leaves of  $\mathcal{F}$  via the covering maps  $\pi|_L: L \rightarrow B$ , where  $L$  is a leaf of  $\mathcal{F}$ . The image of this representation is the *global holonomy*  $\text{Hol}(\mathcal{F})$  of  $\mathcal{F}$  and its construction shows that  $\mathcal{F}$  is conjugated to the suspension of its global holonomy ([2], Theorem 3, p. 103). Given a base point  $b \in B$  we shall denote by  $\text{Hol}(\mathcal{F}, F_b) \subset \text{Diff}(F_b)$  the representation of the global holonomy of  $\mathcal{F}$  based at  $b$ .

From the classical theory ([2], chapter V) and [4] we have:

**Proposition 2.1.** *Let  $\mathcal{F}$  be a foliation on  $E$  transverse to the fibration  $\pi: E \rightarrow B$  with fiber  $F$ . Fix a point  $p \in E$ ,  $b = \pi(p)$  and denote by  $L$  the leaf that contains  $p$ .*

- (1) *The holonomy group  $\text{Hol}(L, F_b, p)$  of  $L$  is the subgroup of the global holonomy  $\text{Hol}(\mathcal{F}, F_b) \subset \text{Diff}(F_b)$  of those elements that have  $p$  as a fixed point.*
- (2) *Given another intersection point  $q \in L \cap F_b$  there is a global holonomy map  $h \in \text{Hol}(\mathcal{F}, F_b)$  such that  $h(p) = q$ .*
- (3) *Suppose that the global holonomy  $\text{Hol}(\mathcal{F})$  is finite. If  $\mathcal{F}$  has a compact leaf then it is a Seifert fibration, i.e., all leaves are compact with finite holonomy group.*
- (4) *If  $\mathcal{F}$  has a compact leaf  $L_0 \in \mathcal{F}$  then each point  $p \in F_b \cap L_0$  has periodic orbit in the global holonomy  $\text{Hol}(\mathcal{F})$ . In particular there are  $\ell \in \mathbb{N}$  and  $p \in F$  such that  $h^\ell(p) = p$  for every  $h \in \text{Hol}(\mathcal{F})$ .*

## 3. PERIODIC GROUPS AND GROUPS OF FINITE EXPONENT

First we recall some facts from the theory of Linear groups. Let  $G$  be a group with identity  $e_G \in G$ . The group is *periodic* if each element of  $G$  has finite order. A periodic group  $G$  is *periodic of bounded exponent* if there is

an uniform upper bound for the orders of its elements. This is equivalent to the existence of  $m \in \mathbb{N}$  with  $g^m = 1$  for all  $g \in G$  (cf. [4]). Because of this, a group which is periodic of bounded exponent is also called a group of *finite exponent*. Given  $R$  a ring with identity, we say that a group  $G$  is  $R$ -linear if it is isomorphic to a subgroup of the matrix group  $\mathrm{GL}(n, R)$  (of  $n \times n$  invertible matrices with coefficients belonging to  $R$ ) for some  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ . We will consider complex linear groups. The following classical results are due to Burnside and Schur.

**Theorem 3.1.** *Regarding periodic groups and groups of finite exponent we have:*

- (1) (Burnside, 1905 [1]) *A (not necessarily finitely generated) complex linear group  $G \subset \mathrm{GL}(k, \mathbb{C})$  of finite exponent  $\ell$  has finite order; actually we have  $|G| \leq \ell^{k^2}$ .*
- (2) (Schur, 1911 [8]) *Every finitely generated periodic subgroup of  $\mathrm{GL}(n, \mathbb{C})$  is finite.*

Using these results we obtain:

**Lemma 3.2** ([4] Lemmas 2.3, 3.2 and 3.3). *About periodic groups of germs of complex diffeomorphisms we have:*

- (1) *A finitely generated periodic subgroup  $G \subset \mathrm{Diff}(\mathbb{C}^k, 0)$  is necessarily finite.*
- (2) *A (not necessarily finitely generated) subgroup  $G \subset \mathrm{Diff}(\mathbb{C}^k, 0)$  of finite exponent is necessarily finite.*
- (3) *Let  $G \subset \mathrm{Diff}(\mathbb{C}^k, 0)$  be a finitely generated subgroup. Assume that there is an invariant connected neighborhood  $W$  of the origin in  $\mathbb{C}^k$  such that each point  $x$  is periodic for each element  $g \in G$ . Then  $G$  is a finite group.*
- (4) *Let  $G \subset \mathrm{Diff}(\mathbb{C}^k, 0)$  be a (not necessarily finitely generated) subgroup such that for each point  $x$  close enough to the origin, the pseudo-orbit of  $x$  is finite of (uniformly bounded) order  $\leq \ell$  for some  $\ell \in \mathbb{N}$ , then  $G$  is finite.*

Given a subgroup  $G \subset \mathrm{Diff}(F)$  and a point  $p \in F$  the *stabilizer* of  $p$  in  $G$  is the subgroup  $G(p) \subset G$  of the elements  $f \in G$  such that  $f(p) = p$ . From the above we have:

**Proposition 3.3.** *Let  $G \subset \mathrm{Diff}(F)$  be a (not necessarily finitely generated) subgroup of holomorphic diffeomorphisms of a connected complex manifold  $F$ .*

- (1) *If  $G$  is periodic and finitely generated or  $G$  is periodic of finite exponent, then each stabilizer subgroup of  $G$  is finite.*
- (2) *Assume that there is a point  $p \in F$  which is fixed by  $G$  and a fundamental system of neighborhoods  $\{U_\nu\}_\nu$  of  $p$  in  $F$  such that each  $U_\nu$*

is invariant by  $G$ , the orbits of  $G$  in  $U_\nu$  are periodic (not necessarily with uniformly bounded orders). Then  $G$  is a finite group.

- (3) Assume that  $G$  has a periodic orbit  $\{x_1, \dots, x_r\} \subset F$  such that for each  $j \in \{1, \dots, r\}$  there is a fundamental system of neighborhoods  $U_\nu^j$  of  $x_j$  with the property that  $U_\nu = \bigcup_{j=1}^r U_\nu^j$  is invariant under the action of  $G$ ,  $U_\nu^j \cap U_\nu^\ell = \emptyset$  if  $j \neq \ell$  and each orbit in  $U_\nu$  is periodic. Then  $G$  is periodic.

*Proof.* In order to prove (1) we consider the case where  $G$  has a fixed point  $p \in F$ . We identify the group  $\mathcal{G}_p$  of germs at  $p$  of maps in  $G$  with a subgroup of  $\text{Diff}(\mathbb{C}^n, 0)$  where  $n = \dim F$ . If  $G$  is finitely generated and periodic, the group  $\mathcal{G}_p$  is finitely generated and periodic. By Lemma 3.2 (1) the group  $\mathcal{G}_p$  is finite and by the Identity principle the group  $G$  is also finite of same order. If  $G$  is periodic of finite exponent then the group  $\mathcal{G}_p$  is periodic of finite exponent. By Lemma 3.2 (2) the group  $\mathcal{G}_p$  is finite and by the Identity principle the group  $G$  is also finite of same order. This proves (1).

As for (2), since  $U_\nu$  is  $G$ -invariant each element  $g \in G$  induces by restriction to  $U_\nu$  an element of a group  $G_\nu \subset \text{Diff}(U_\nu)$ . It is observed in [4] (proof of Lemma 3.5) that the finiteness of the orbits in  $U_\nu$  implies that  $G_\nu$  is periodic. By the Identity principle, the group  $G$  is also periodic of the same order. Since  $G = G(p)$ , (2) follows from (1). (3) is proved like the first part of (2).  $\square$

The following simple remark gives the finiteness of finite exponent groups of holomorphic diffeomorphisms having a periodic orbit.

**Proposition 3.4** (Finiteness lemma). *Let  $G$  be a subgroup of holomorphic diffeomorphisms of a connected complex manifold  $F$ . Assume that:*

- (1)  $G$  is periodic of finite exponent or  $G$  is finitely generated and periodic.
- (2)  $G$  has a finite orbit in  $F$ .

*Then  $G$  is finite.*

*Proof.* Fix a point  $x \in F$  with finite orbit we can write  $\mathcal{O}_G(x) = \{x_1, \dots, x_k\}$  with  $x_i \neq x_j$  if  $i \neq j$ . Given any diffeomorphism  $f \in G$  we have  $\mathcal{O}_G(f(x)) = \mathcal{O}_G(x)$  so that there exists a unique element  $\sigma \in S_k$  of the symmetric group such that  $f(x_j) = x_{\sigma_f(j)}$ ,  $\forall j = 1, \dots, k$ . We can therefore define a map

$$\eta: G \rightarrow S_k, \eta(f) = \sigma_f.$$

Now, if  $f, g \in G$  are such that  $\eta(f) = \eta(g)$ , then  $f(x_j) = g(x_j)$ ,  $\forall j$  and therefore  $h = f g^{-1} \in G$  fixes the points  $x_1, \dots, x_k$ . In particular  $h$  belongs to the stabilizer  $G_x$ . By Proposition 3.3 (1) and (2) (according to  $G$  is finitely generated or not) the group  $G_x$  is finite. Thus, the map  $\eta: G \rightarrow S_k$  is a finite map. Since  $S_k$  is a finite group this implies that  $G$  is finite as well.  $\square$

## 4. MEASURE AND FINITENESS

The following lemma paves the way to Theorems 1.2 and 1.3.

**Lemma 4.1.** *Let  $G$  be a subgroup of complex diffeomorphisms of a connected complex manifold  $F$ . Denote by  $\Omega(G)$  the set of points  $x \in F$  such that the orbit  $\mathcal{O}_G(x)$  is periodic. Let  $\mu$  be a regular volume measure on  $F$ . If  $\mu(\Omega(G)) > 0$  then  $G$  is a periodic group of finite exponent.*

*Proof.* We have  $\Omega(G) = \{x \in F : \#\mathcal{O}_G(x) < \infty\} = \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} \{x \in F : \#\mathcal{O}_G(x) \leq k\}$ , therefore there is some  $k \in \mathbb{N}$  such that

$$\mu(\{x \in F : \#\mathcal{O}_G(x) \leq k\}) > 0.$$

In particular, given any diffeomorphism  $f \in G$  we have

$$\mu(\{x \in F : \#\mathcal{O}_f(x) \leq k\}) > 0.$$

In particular, there is  $k_f \leq k$  such that the set  $X = \{x \in F : f^{k_f}(x) = x\}$  has positive measure. Since  $X \subset F$  is an analytic subset, this implies that  $X = F$  (a proper analytic subset of a connected complex manifold has zero measure). Therefore, we have  $f^{k_f} = \text{Id}$  in  $F$ . This shows that  $G$  is periodic of finite exponent.  $\square$

*Proof of Theorem 1.2.* Fix a base point  $b \in B$ . Denote by  $\mu$  the regular volume measure on the fiber  $F_b$  induced by the measure  $\tilde{\mu}$ . By Proposition 2.1 the compact leaves correspond to periodic orbits of the global holonomy  $\text{Hol}(\mathcal{F}, F_b)$ . Therefore, by the hypothesis the global holonomy  $G = \text{Hol}(\mathcal{F}, F_b)$  and the measure  $\mu$  satisfy the hypothesis of Lemma 4.1. By this lemma the global holonomy is periodic of finite exponent. Since this group has some periodic orbit, by the Finiteness lemma (Proposition 3.4) the global holonomy group is finite. By Proposition 2.1 (3) the foliation is a Seifert fibration.  $\square$

The construction of the suspension of a group action gives Theorem 1.3 from Theorem 1.2.

*Proof of Theorem 1.3.* Since  $G$  is finitely generated, there are a compact connected manifold  $B$  and a representation  $\varphi: \pi_1(B) \rightarrow \text{Diff}(F)$  such that the image  $\varphi(\pi_1(B)) = G$ . The manifold  $B$  is not necessarily a complex manifold, but this makes no difference in our argumentation based only on the fact that the foliation is transversely holomorphic. Denote by  $\mathcal{F}$  the suspension foliation of the fibre bundle  $\pi: E \rightarrow B$  with fiber  $F$  which has global holonomy conjugate to  $G$ . The periodic orbits of  $G$  in  $F$  correspond in a natural way to the leaves of  $\mathcal{F}$  which have finite order with respect to the fibration  $\pi: E \rightarrow B$ , i.e., the leaves which intersect the fibers of  $\pi: E \rightarrow B$  only at a finite number of points. Thus, because the basis is compact, each such leaf (corresponding to a finite orbit of  $G$ ) is compact. The measure

$\mu$  induces a natural regular volume measure  $\tilde{\mu}$  on  $E$ . Therefore by the hypothesis, we have  $\tilde{\mu}(\Omega(\mathcal{F})) > 0$ . By Theorem 1.2 the global holonomy  $\text{Hol}(\mathcal{F})$  is finite. Thus the group  $G$  is finite.  $\square$

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B. SCARDUA. INSTITUTO DE MATEMATICA - UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO DE JANEIRO, CP. 68530-RIO DE JANEIRO-RJ, 21945-970 - BRAZIL  
*E-mail address:* scardua@im.ufrj.br